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Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice

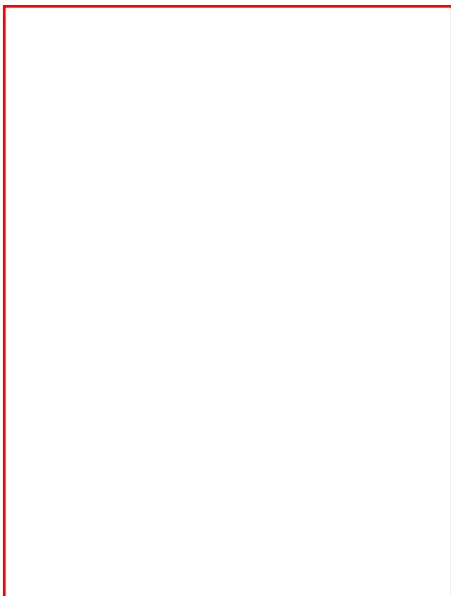
Annual Report Fiscal Year 2002

Paul E. Patton, Governor

Ishmon F. Burks, Secretary of Justice

Ronald L. Bishop, Commissioner

A Message from the Commissioner



Ronald L. Bishop, Commissioner

Since the creation of the Department of Juvenile Justice in 1996, the juvenile justice system in Kentucky has made great strides in the areas of treatment and rehabilitation of troubled youth. A great deal of attention has been paid to the many programs and initiatives implemented by the Department. The Statewide Detention plan is in its final steps; local delinquency prevention councils are funding programs throughout Kentucky that are preventing youth from entering the system; Juvenile Intensive Supervision Teams are monitoring youth in the Commonwealth's communities and quality services are being provided by the Department's new mental health branches.

As Commissioner of the Department of Juvenile Justice, I am proud of the accomplishments of the Department this fiscal year. My top priority has been and continues to be to provide quality services to the youth who enter our system while, at the same time, improving public safety. Because of dedicated employees and groundbreaking initiatives, Kentucky's Department of Juvenile Justice will maintain its national reputation as a forerunner in juvenile justice services and treatment.

Within this annual report, you will find statistics and updates regarding the activities of our facilities, staff, councils and committees. It is because of the Department's well-trained professionals, dedicated employees and volunteers that these programs have thrived. For this, I thank everyone who contributes to the development of the Department and look forward to many future successes.

Sincerely,

Ronald L. Bishop, Commissioner

Mission and Vision

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice's mission is to improve public safety by providing balanced, comprehensive services that hold youth accountable and to provide the opportunity for youth to develop into productive, responsible citizens.

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice's vision is to be an organization of well-trained professionals, dedicated to the positive development of youth, who contribute to safe and caring communities.

Department Overview

The Kentucky Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) was established in 1996 with the passage of HB 117 by Kentucky's General Assembly. The new department was created in response to a federal consent decree, which required the Commonwealth to improve conditions of confinement in Kentucky's juvenile correctional facilities. During the five-year period under the consent decree, Kentucky's juvenile justice system was transformed from one of the most inadequate juvenile justice systems in the nation to one of the best.

DJJ strives to promote a comprehensive array of cost-effective services for at-risk youth directed toward preventing delinquency, providing efficient rehabilitation services and altering the rate of recidivism with appropriate aftercare, while minimizing risk to the community. In providing services, DJJ supports and believes in the complete involvement of both the family and the community in the rehabilitation process.

Prevention/Early Intervention



Hasan Davis, JJAC Chairman

DJJ has created several boards and councils, including the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) and eight Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Councils, to provide oversight of federal and state juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant funding. Through the work of these groups, DJJ is able to provide grants to local communities for prevention, intervention and alternatives to secure detention programming.

The Department also partners with the National Guard for the Bluegrass ChalleNGe program, a prevention/early intervention program for youth ages 16-18 who have dropped out of school and are not under the care of the juvenile justice system. The program seeks to improve the life skills and employment potential of these youth through military-based training.

Detention

In developing and implementing a statewide detention system, DJJ is led by the belief that a balance of sanctions and services, equally applied and individually tailored, is the best method for providing an effective response to juvenile crime. This belief provides the Department a strong foundation for creating a statewide detention system and has inspired the Department to view detention as a process rather than a secure custody environment. This process involves a

comprehensive continuum of detention services in which a juvenile is matched with an appropriate level of supervision and restriction. Effective detention safeguards the health, safety and well-being of youth, staff and the public.

Currently, DJJ monitors Kentucky's existing county-operated holding facilities, juvenile holding facilities and secure juvenile detention facilities to ensure compliance with state and federal mandates in relation to the detention of juveniles. The Department currently operates six regional juvenile detention centers (RJDC's) and will open or contract for four additional detention facilities by mid-2004.

This fiscal year, two new RJDC's were opened — Warren Regional Juvenile Detention Center and Laurel Regional Juvenile Detention Center. DJJ also began construction on the Boyd Regional Juvenile Detention Center.

Statewide Juvenile Detention Plan

****Please note: This chart indicates Regional Centers and Counties Served when the Plan is fully implemented. This fiscal year, certain counties may be utilizing different Regional Centers.**

Regional Center	Counties Served
Adair RJDC (Opened February 2001)	Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, Metcalfe, Monroe, Russell, Taylor, Wayne
Boyd RJDC	Bath, Boyd, Carter, Elliott, Fleming, Greenup, Johnson, Lawrence, Lewis, Mason, Martin, Nicholas, Rowan
Breathitt RJDC (Opened November 1997)	Breathitt, Estill, Floyd, Knott, Lee, Leslie, Letcher, Magoffin, Menifee, Montgomery, Morgan, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Powell, Wolfe

Campbell RJDC (Opened August 1999)	Boone, Bracken, Campbell, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, Harrison, Henry, Kenton, Oldham, Owen, Pendleton, Robertson, Trimble
Fayette RJDC	Bourbon, Clark, Fayette, Jessamine, Scott, Woodford
Lincoln Village RJDC	Anderson, Breckinridge, Bullitt, Franklin, Grayson, Hardin, Hart, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Shelby, Spencer, Washington
Laurel RJDC (Opened April 2002)	Bell, Boyle, Clay, Garrard, Harlan, Jackson, Knox, Laurel, Lincoln, Madison, McCreary, Mercer, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Whitley
McCracken RJDC (Opened August 1999)	Ballard, Caldwell, Calloway, Carlisle, Christian, Crittenden, Graves, Fulton, Hickman, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, Trigg, McCracken, Union, Webster
Warren RJDC (Opened July 2001)	Allen, Barren, Butler, Daviess, Edmonson, Hancock, Henderson, Logan, McLean, Muhlenburg, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Warren

Alternatives to Detention

DJJ's Placement Services Division oversees the Alternatives to Detention (ATD) program. The purpose of the ATD program is to give Kentucky's courts alternatives to placing youth in secure detention centers.

For youth, who upon assessment, are determined eligible for a non-secure placement option, a comprehensive array of community-based temporary placements is available. Youth are placed in the least restrictive and most

appropriate setting available, which ensures the safety of the youth and the general public, and the appearance of the youth at subsequent court hearings.

Alternatives to Detention include: Community Supervision, Home Incarceration, Staff Secure Shelter and Foster Homes.

Rehabilitation

In seeking to rehabilitate delinquent youth, DJJ recognizes the importance of viewing each youth as an individual with unique treatment needs. Each DJJ program uses a multidisciplinary treatment team to review youths' unique treatment needs and develop individualized treatment plans designed to facilitate each youth's rehabilitation. As education stands as a key factor in rehabilitating delinquent youth, individualized educational plans are also developed and integrated with youth's treatment plans. Through aftercare planning and increased employability (through academic achievement, workplace readiness training and vocational training), the Department seeks to keep youth crime-free upon return to the community.

Kentucky has been nationally recognized for the continuum of care it provides for rehabilitating delinquent youth. While many state's out-of-home placement options are limited to two or three large institutions, Kentucky is able to serve youth in a variety of small programs to meet specific treatment needs.

A youth committed to the Department may be placed in his/her own home with special conditions; or, if necessary for best meeting the youth's needs or protecting the community, the youth may be placed out of his/her home. Placement determinations are made by a centralized classification branch through a systematic means of assessing youth's treatment and supervision needs.

DJJ operates and contracts for the services of a variety of programs to both meet the needs of delinquent youth and to protect the public, including community supervision programs, day treatment programs, group homes, residential treatment programs and private child care programs. The Department seeks to serve youth in the least restrictive, appropriate placement possible.

The Department has also created a number of unique programs to better meet the needs of the juveniles it serves. These programs include the Juvenile Intensive Supervision Team (JIST) Program, the Juvenile Community Work Program and the Cadet Leadership and Education Program (CLEP).

Community Services

Overview

DJJ offers community services in all 120 Kentucky counties. Upon commitment or probation to DJJ, every youth is assigned to a Juvenile Services Worker (community worker). For committed youth, the worker assesses each youth's needs for supervision and services, determining whether the youth will remain in the community or be referred for out-of-home placement. For probated youth and for committed youth remaining in the community or returning to the community after stepping down from a residential facility or group home, the worker provides case management services, such as counseling and medical care, from local vendors.

Education

Youth on probation or supervised community placement may be permitted to attend local public/private schools or may be required to attend a Day Treatment Program for educational services. Day Treatment Programs are organized around a normal classroom schedule and provide highly individualized instruction.

Random Drug Screening



Community Drug Testing

DJJ's Random Drug Screening Program is designed to identify youth who are using illicit drugs so that appropriate treatment services may be provided, as well as to monitor youth who have had past drug-related problems.

Electronic Monitoring (Ankle Bands)

A youth on electronic monitoring wears a small transmitter around his/her ankle 24 hours per day, 7 days per week until he/she has completed the program. The ankle transmitter sends constant coded signals to a receiver to verify the youth's presence in his/her home.

Electronic Monitoring (Voice Verification)

Upon entering the voice-monitoring program, each youth's voiceprint, similar to a fingerprint, is recorded. A voice monitoring verification system then makes random calls to the youth to ensure that he/she is complying with his/her curfew conditions of supervised community placement.

Juvenile Intensive Supervision Teams (JIST)



JIST worker with local law enforcement official

DJJ implemented the Juvenile Intensive Supervision Team (JIST) Program in 1998 in an effort to create a new community-based program for: committed youth who no longer require the level of supervision and care provided by residential facilities but need more intensive supervision than generally provided by supervised community placement, and/or probated youth considered to be at high risk of out-of-home placement.

The JIST Program involves a partnership between juvenile justice staff and local law enforcement agencies. Each JIST consists of one law enforcement officer and one juvenile justice community worker. Teams make regular home, school and work visits to enforce the youth's conditions of probation or supervised community placement. Electronic monitoring may also be used.

As of Fiscal Year 2002, DJJ operates JIST Programs in cooperation with law enforcement agencies in the following Kentucky communities: Bardstown, Bowling Green, Christian County, Franklin County, Hardin County, Henderson, Hodgenville, Lexington, Louisville, Nelson County, Newport, Paducah and Shelbyville.

Intensive Aftercare

In an effort to reduce recidivism, DJJ initiated the Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP) to provide intensive services to youth identified as being at the highest risk of re-offending upon return to the community.

As of Fiscal Year 2002, all districts of DJJ's Community Services Branches have IAP monitors in place.

Day Treatment



Computer class at a day treatment program

Day treatment programs provide individualized planning and services designed to facilitate each youth's rehabilitation. A multi-disciplinary treatment team — consisting of youth, day treatment staff, education staff, the youth's family, the youth's community worker and other service providers — reviews the youth's treatment needs as well as any matters that may negatively influence the youth's progress in treatment and, based on this assessment, develops an individualized treatment plan.

As of Fiscal Year 2002, DJJ operates or contracts for 26 day treatment programs. Capacities for programs range from 15 to 75 and are located in the following cities:

State-Operated: Ashland, Elizabethtown, Hopkinsville, Louisville, Newport and Owensboro.

Contracted: Bowling Green, Cold Springs, Corbin, Danville, Frankfort, Glasgow, Harrodsburg, Hartford, Lexington, London, Madisonville, Murray, Phelps, Pikeville, Pineville, Pleasureville, Richmond, Shepherdsville, Somerset and Winchester.

The mission of DJJ-operated and contracted day treatment programs is to provide a comprehensive array of community-based services for at-risk youth. Services are directed toward promoting rehabilitation and stabilization within families and providing opportunities for growth and development, ultimately preventing further involvement in the juvenile justice system.

This fiscal year, the **Newport Day Treatment Center** changed its mission to become the Newport Day/Evening Treatment Center (NDETC). The NDETC opened its doors on September 4, 2001. The center is a part of the Community Solutions Project in which partnering agencies share building space/resources and coordinate services/communicate regarding mutual clients in order to streamline and improve services for youth and their families.

The **Louisville Day Treatment Center** created a new program at St. Anthony's Outreach Center in Louisville's west end. The program is a new evening reporting center (extended day program) for youth committed or probated to the Department of Juvenile Justice. The center will provide activities for youth, as well as mentoring, tutoring and community service opportunities.

In addition, the **Hardin County Day Treatment Center** moved into a newly constructed building this fiscal year. The center remains organized around a normal classroom schedule and provides highly individualized instruction to the youth who participate in its programming.

Group Homes

Group homes that are contracted and operated by DJJ provide community-based residential programming for male and female public and youthful offenders between the ages of 12 and 17. DJJ's group homes serve a variety of youth and needs. These programs are able to serve younger and/or less serious offenders. Some group homes also function as step-down programs for youth leaving a residential center that could benefit from a less restrictive level of care before they return home. Some group homes have an on-site school, while others use either local day treatment centers or public schools.

As of Fiscal Year 2002, DJJ operates 11 group homes and contracts with a private vendor to operate two group homes. DJJ group home programs are located in the following cities:

State-operated: Ashland, Bowling Green, Burnside, Frankfort, Frenchburg, Glasgow, Hopkinsville, London, Louisville, Mayfield and Middlesboro.

Contracted: Louisville (2).

This fiscal year, the **Frenchburg Group Home** received a national award from the U.S. Forest Service for their community involvement. Youth from the facility participated in a number of wildlife and beautification projects.

New property was purchased for the **Ashland Group Home**. Staff and youth at the group home participated in the local post office's food drive and were honored in their local newspaper.

In addition, new property was purchased for the **Frankfort Group Home** (FGH). Staff and residents settled in by participating in a landscaping project to beautify the facility's grounds. One FGH resident attends classes at Kentucky State University, and several residents have attained after-school employment.

Westport Group Home enjoys an excellent relationship with the City of Lyndon and its mayor. The residents of the group home worked at the Lyndon Fair and received rave notices from the mayor.

Several residents of the **Bowling Green Group Home** completed college level correspondence courses this fiscal year, and one resident began attending classes at Western Kentucky University. In addition, residents assisted the Warren County Community Education Program with its "Stand for the Children Day."

Residential Programs

The Department operates eleven residential centers for public and youthful offenders who pose a risk to the community or lack sufficient controls to operate in a community-based program. The centers range in size from 30 to 50 beds and are located in the following cities:

Columbia, Crittenden, Cromwell, Elizabethtown, Louisville (2), Mayfield, Monticello, Morehead, Owensboro and West Liberty.

In addition, DJJ operates the Cadet Leadership and Education Program (CLEP) in Jackson and the Bluegrass Reception and Assessment Center (BRAC) in Lexington. CLEP stands as an evolved form of boot camp that combines traditional military drilling and regimen with intensive therapeutic services and supported transition back to the community. BRAC is a model program utilizing innovations in the intake or reception of adjudicated youth committed to the Department. The primary purpose of the program is evaluating youth for treatment needs and identifying the most appropriate post-adjudication placement.

Adair Youth Development Center

The Adair Youth Development Center (AYDC) is a state-of-the-art, maximum-security facility for delinquent youth. The facility includes 80 beds grouped into ten-bed units. AYDC primarily functions as a juvenile treatment facility, but also houses a ten-bed detention unit. The facility serves both male and female juvenile delinquents. This fiscal year, Physical Education was incorporated into the school curriculum at AYDC. Youth from the facility participated in weekly softball tournaments with the Adair County Christian Life Center.

Northern Kentucky Youth Development Center

The Northern Kentucky Youth Development Center (NKYDC) is a secure facility with a dorm-style set-up. NKYDC serves male public or youthful offenders between the ages of 15 and 18. This fiscal year, staff at the facility worked towards community step-down programs. As a result, youth participated in many community activities and fund raisers as part of their treatment. In addition, the Kenton County School System donated \$1,500 of recreation equipment to the facility.

Green River Youth Development Center

The Green River Youth Development Center (GRYDC) is a staff-secure campus located in a camp-like setting in the west central part of the state. The center has a dorm-style set-up and houses male public or youthful offenders between the ages of 15 and 18. This fiscal year, numerous vocational classes were offered at the facility, including horticulture, carpentry and masonry. In addition, youth participated in several activities, including softball games, camp-wide cookouts and a field trip to the Corvette Museum in Bowling Green.

Lincoln Village Youth Development Center

Lincoln Village Youth Development Center (LVYDC) is a staff-secure campus with a cottage-type set-up. LVYDC has 40 beds to serve male public or youthful offenders between the ages of 14 and 18. This fiscal year, LVYDC youth participated in a Work Readiness Program and held a fundraiser at “Glendale Days” to support their recreation fund.

Cardinal Treatment Center

The Cardinal Treatment Center (CTC) is a staff-secure campus located in Louisville. CTC tends to serve a younger population of male public or youthful offenders from ages 13 to 18. Many of these youth have severe emotional problems. This fiscal year, CTC participated in the Artists in Residence Program. In addition, they cleaned area roads for the Green Mile Project.

Rice-Audubon Youth Development Center

The Rice-Audubon Youth Development Center (RAYDC) is a staff-secure campus located in Louisville. RAYDC serves male public or youthful offenders between the ages of 15 and 18 and often serves physically large youth with some history of aggression. This fiscal year, RAYDC began Ventures Club, a program similar to the Boy Scouts of America.

Mayfield Youth Development Center

The Mayfield Youth Development Center (MFYDC) is a staff-secure campus located in the far western part of the state. MFYDC has a dorm-style set-up and serves male public or youthful offenders between the ages of 13 and 18. This fiscal year, residents took a field trip to Venture River Water Park and participated in a softball tournament where they placed second out of eight teams.

Lake Cumberland Youth Development Center

The Lake Cumberland Youth Development Center (LCYDC) is a staff-secure program with a dorm-style set-up. LCYDC serves male public and youthful offenders between the ages of 14 and 18. The facility has strong vocational and academic programs. Vocational programs include welding, masonry and carpentry. This fiscal year, LCYDC was designated an Intensive Aftercare Program, stepping many youth down successfully to group homes and the community.

Morehead Youth Development Center

The Morehead Youth Development Center (MYDC) is a staff-secure program with a main building and two separate dorm facilities. MYDC serves female public or youthful offenders between the ages of 13 and 18. In addition to the in-house school and GED program, girls may attend college classes/correspondence courses through Morehead State University. This fiscal year, 20 residents received First Aid and CPR certification. In addition, the facility had several guest artists visit as a result of the Artists in Residence Program.

Owensboro Treatment Center

The Owensboro Treatment Center (OTC) is a staff-secure campus with 30 beds serving male public or youthful offenders between the ages of 15 and 18. OTC has a dorm-style set-up and offers a very unique vocational program focusing on horticulture. This fiscal year, residents prepared crafts and held a craft sale in

Frankfort to benefit their recreation fund. In addition, several youth were active in the 4-H Program and participated in a field trip to the Owensboro Fine Arts Museum.

Woodsbend Youth Development Center

The Woodsbend Youth Development Center (WYDC) is located in a camp setting in rural eastern Kentucky. WYDC has a dorm-style set-up and serves male public and youthful offenders between the ages of 14 and 18. This fiscal year, residents participated in a local roadside clean-up program and delivered wood to benefit their activity fund. The facility also forged a positive working relationship with Frenchburg Job Corps and successfully transitioned many youth there.

Cadet Leadership and Education Program

The Cadet Leadership and Education Program (CLEP) consists of a four-month residential component with a military bearing, followed by a four-month intensive aftercare component. CLEP staff work with the youth in the facility, then follow the youth into the community. The residential phase employs an educational and therapeutic model in a structured and disciplined environment, which includes JROTC instruction and military drilling. All youth also participate in workplace readiness instruction and on-the-job training. Upon successful completion of the residential phase, youth participate in a formal graduation and enter the community phase. During the community phase, the youth continue to work on treatment goals and are subject to intensive monitoring, including drug testing. Youth may be returned to the residential program for disciplinary or performance reasons if they violate their placement conditions.

This fiscal year, cadets from CLEP performed numerous flag ceremonies for events around the state, including groundbreaking ceremonies and DJJ training academy graduations.

Bluegrass Reception and Assessment Center

The Bluegrass Reception and Assessment Center (BRAC), which is located in Lexington, is the only assessment center in the state. The center has a dorm-

style set-up and an on-site school program. Youth are accepted from anywhere in the state. Youth placed in this program are those juveniles for which it was determined further information is needed in order to make an appropriate treatment placement.

This fiscal year, an Alternative to Detention program was added to BRAC's mission. Under this program, youth stay at BRAC as opposed to serving time in a secure detention facility. In addition, youth at BRAC are participating in the Department's America's Promise program.

Mental Health Services

All DJJ programs provide individualized planning and services for each youth's rehabilitation. A multidisciplinary treatment team reviews the youth's treatment needs, as well as any matters that may negatively influence the youth's progress in treatment and, based on this assessment, develops an individualized treatment plan for each youth.

Standard treatment services include individual, group and family counseling; substance abuse and chemical dependency counseling; social skills training; and anger management.

Mental Health Branches were established this fiscal year in the East, Central and West region divisions. Regional psychologists and their staff provide assessment functions, including sex offender treatment program evaluations; psychological evaluations requested by the courts; crisis consultation (suicide evaluation, school violence assessment); drug/alcohol assessment; and mental health assessment. In addition, Mental Health Branches provide treatment functions, including sex offender treatment program counseling; drug/alcohol counseling; mental health counseling; specialty groups (parenting, anger management); and consultation.

Mental Health Branches provide services primarily to community youth and provide consultations to community staff, group home staff, day treatment center staff and residential program staff. Group homes and day treatment centers have staff counselors who oversee the development of treatment plans and conduct counseling. Each residential treatment facility staffs a full-time masters level psychologist.

Placement Services

The Division for Placement Services includes two branches —Transportation and Classification. The division also provides coordination of detention services and alternatives to secure detention programming.

Transportation Branch

DJJ has developed a Transportation Branch to transport youth who are committed to the Department:

- 1) from detention facilities (county and state-operated) to DJJ operated and contracted out-of-home placements upon initial classification
- 2) between DJJ programs if/when a youth is reclassified or reassigned
- 3) back home upon release from an out-of-home placement

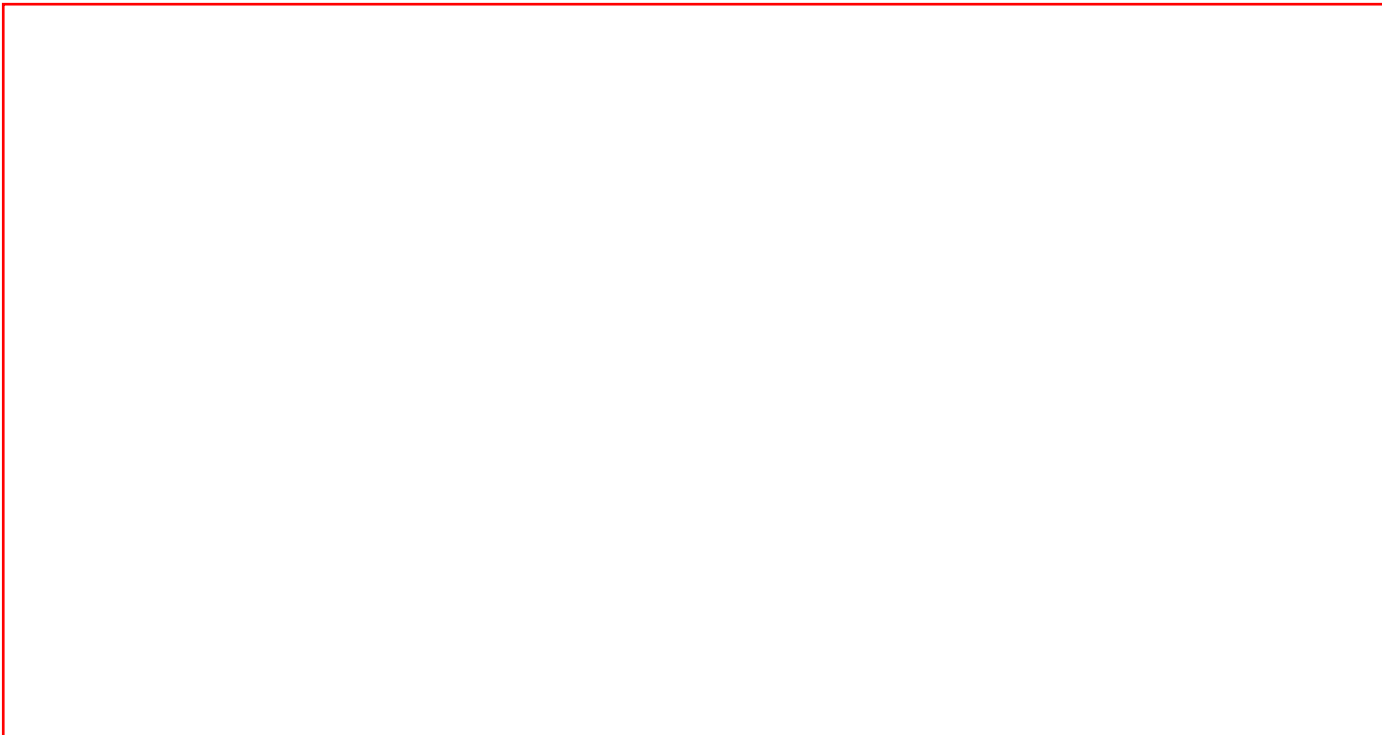
This fiscal year, the Transportation Branch has processed and transported 1,411 youths.

Classification Branch

The Classification Branch determines appropriate placements for all youth committed to DJJ. The Department's classification process involves a systematic means of identifying the level of structure and supervision required by each youth, as well as identifying special needs of each youth. DJJ seeks to place each youth in the least restrictive environment within which his/her treatment needs can be met without jeopardizing public safety.

The following charts provide information regarding Department of Juvenile

Justice placements this fiscal year. Please note, the charts below reflect the number of adjudicated youth served by DJJ during FY 2002. Youth may have been served in more than one program type during this fiscal year.



Percentage of Youth Served in the Community by Race

African American	22%
Caucasian	74%
Other	4%

Percentage of Youth Served out of the Community by Race

African America	22%
Caucasian	73%
Other	5%

Percentage of Youth Served in the Community by Gender

Male	82%
Female	18%

Percentage of Youth Served out of the Community by Gender

Male	87%
Female	13%

Detention Program Design

If a youth is ordered detained at a detention hearing, DJJ screens the youth using a risk assessment evaluation tool. If the youth scores as suitable for a custody option other than secure detention, a decision is made as to which

option is most suitable based upon the youth and his/her family's circumstances.

Many youth are placed in an Alternative to Detention (ATD) through DJJ's ATD Program. More information on this program is provided on page eight of this report.

Staff Development



Academy & Detention Training

The Staff Development Division provides training services for individuals working in the juvenile justice system. The Division includes two branches — the Academy & Detention Branch and the In-Service Training Branch.

The Staff Development Division also coordinates with state universities to provide certification courses for DJJ staff. Staff may earn undergraduate or graduate credit hours for successful completion of these programs. Certification programs are as follows:

- Counselor Certification
- Youth Worker Certification

Academy & Detention Training Branch

The Academy & Detention Training Branch offers a pre-service training academy through Eastern Kentucky University for newly hired direct-care juvenile justice staff. The training academy is a ten-week residential program designed to provide Youth Workers in Day Treatment Centers, Group Homes, Youth Development Centers and Secure Juvenile Detention Facilities with the skills they need to work effectively with troubled youth.

In-Service Training Branch

The In-Service Training Branch provides courses for staff currently working in the juvenile justice system. This fiscal year, training was provided to DJJ employees in the areas of fire safety policy, fire drills, CPR and first aid.

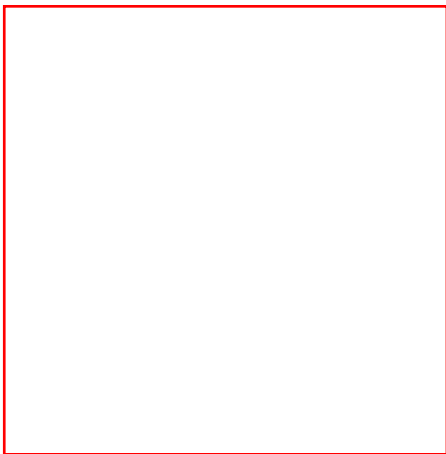
Program Services

The Program Services Division provides coordination of the Department's Program Development, Quality Assurance and Education staff, as well as the Department's research efforts.

Program Development

The Program Development Branch administers state and federal juvenile justice grant programs. The branch also staffs DJJ's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, Disproportionate Minority Confinement efforts and the America's Promise program.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC)



Created in 1996, the JJAC has played a pivotal role, with the Department of Juvenile Justice, in reforming Kentucky's juvenile justice system and creating an effective, equitable system to prevent juvenile crime and delinquency.

The JJAC works to ensure that Kentucky's jails, courts, detention and child protective services meet or exceed federal laws and standards for dealing with juveniles. The JJAC studies various juvenile justice issues, such as disproportionate minority confinement and mental health, and makes recommendations on legislation and executive policy to DJJ and Kentucky's General Assembly.

In addition, the JJAC oversees the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants Program, Title II Formula Grant and Challenge Grant Programs, and Title V Incentive Grants for the Local Delinquency Prevention Programs.

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG)



The JAIBG program was created by Congress for the purpose of promoting greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. The program is based on Title II of HR 3, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Act of 1997, as passed

by the House of Representatives. Funding is allocated to states based on each state's comparative population.

Funding was allocated as follows:

- \$161,594 To Harrison, Henderson, Pendleton, Perry, Taylor, Warren and Whitley counties for intermediate sanctions programs (December 2002 — November 2003).
- \$299,897 To Boone County, City of Owensboro, Lexington- Fayette Urban County Government, City of Henderson, City of Louisville, Jefferson County, Kenton County, McCracken County and City of Bowling Green as pass-through community funds (September 2002 — August 2003).
- \$210,000 To Administrative Office of the Courts, Department of Public Advocacy and Prosecutor's Advisory Council for juvenile drug court programs; pre-trial services; accountability-based services; improved legal representation of juveniles during detention hearings; assistance in addressing drug, gang and youth violence more efficiently; and improved technology (July 2002—June 2003).

Total: \$671,491

Title II Formula Grants

Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 requires the de-institutionalization of status offenders and separation of juvenile and adult offenders in institutional settings. The Act was amended to require the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups and to include provisions requiring states to study and address disproportionate minority confinement. Currently, Kentucky is using Title II funds for the following areas: 1) parent accountability and 2) alternatives to secure detention services.

Parent Accountability Programs funding was allocated as follows (ending March 2003):

- \$17,820 Audubon Area Community Services (Davies County)

- \$14,400 Methodist Home of Kentucky — Mary Kendall Campus (Daviess County)
- \$14,400 Methodist Home of Kentucky (Woodford County)
- \$ 7,200 Harlan County Board of Education
- \$ 6,300 7th Street Community Development Corp. (Henderson County)
- \$27,456 Family Advocacy Center (Hopkins County)
- \$10,800 Father Maloney's Boys' Haven (Jefferson County)
- \$64,800 Kentucky Baptist Homes for Children (Multiple Counties)

Total: \$163,176

Alternatives to Detention Programs funding was allocated as follows (ending August 2003):

- \$ 49,145 Bellewood Home
- \$ 42,500 Central Kentucky CAC
- \$ 70,000 Friends of Kentucky Families
- \$ 70,000 Home of the Innocents
- \$ 52,500 Kentucky Intensive Family Services
- \$ 65,000 Kentucky River Foothills
- \$ 65,000 LKLP
- \$100,000 Mary Kendall
- \$150,000 Methodist Home
- \$497,000 Ed Necco & Associates
- \$ 51,704 Positive Link Center
- \$100,000 Ramey-Estep Home
 - \$ 29,867 R.O.P.E., Inc.
 - \$ 30,000 Volunteer Center of Owensboro

Total: \$1,372,716

Challenge Grants

The Challenge Grant Program was established in 1992 as a part of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The purpose of the program is to provide incentives for states participating in the Formula Grants Program to affect system changes. States' Challenge Grant allocations are based on a percentage of their Title II Formula Grant allocation. Funding is provided to develop, adopt and improve policies and programs in one or more of the ten Challenge Activities Areas.

Challenge Grant Truancy Reduction and Alternatives to Suspension/Expulsion funding was allocated as follows (August 2002 — July 2003):

- \$11,594 Boone County Alternative Center
- \$13,439 Boyd County Schools
- \$10,000 Bourbon County Schools
- \$17,091 Parkway Family Resource Center (Hardin County)
- \$ 7,893 Dawson Springs Board of Education
- \$12,000 Laurel County Board of Education
- \$20,088 Martin County Schools
- \$10,000 Big Brothers/Big Sisters of the Bluegrass (Mercer County)
- \$ 3,890 Corbin East School

Total: \$105,995

Title V

Title V of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 was created by Congress to provide funds specifically for local primary delinquency prevention and early intervention efforts. The funding is allocated to states based on each state's comparative population. Examples of eligible activities include truancy reduction efforts, after-school programs, development of employment skills, parent training, mentoring and substance abuse prevention programs.

Title V Community Prevention Programs funding was allocated as follows (October 2002 — September 2003):

- \$ 39,930 Campbell County Fiscal Court
- \$ 48,099 Lexington/Fayette Urban County Government
- \$ 51,267 City of Frankfort
- \$ 32,235 Hardin County Fiscal Court
- \$ 53,268 McCracken County Fiscal Court
- \$113,848 Taylor County Fiscal Court

Total: \$338,647

Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC)

Along with Kentucky's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee, DJJ continues to lead the effort of identifying the causes and solutions for the overrepresentation of minorities in the state's juvenile justice system. This fiscal year, a collaborative team of researchers from the University of Louisville used quantitative data from the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Department of Juvenile Justice, as well as interview data from juvenile justice professionals, law enforcement officials and system-involved youth, to study DMC in Kentucky.

The study revealed that minority juveniles in Kentucky are arrested, detained and denied treatment and alternatives to confinement at rates three times their representation in the state's population. Ultimately, the extent of DMC in the Commonwealth exceeds the national rate and exists at various decision-making points within the system.

The Department staffs a DMC coordinator and continues to research and evaluate solutions regarding the overrepresentation of minority youth in the state's juvenile justice system. Kentucky has also started the process of developing county-based DMC groups.

America's Promise



America's Promise was founded in 1997 during the President's Summit for America's Future, which was led by General Colin Powell. The alliance strives to bring people from all sectors of the nation to build the character and competence of our youth by fulfilling the Five Promises. The Five Promises are caring adults, safe places, healthy starts, marketable skills and opportunities to serve.

On March 18, 2001, during the Governor's Conference on Juvenile Justice, Governor Paul Patton presented the Department of Juvenile Justice with a red wagon, symbolizing acceptance of the Department's pledge to become a Community of Promise with America's Promise – The Alliance for Youth. Since that time, the Department received federal funds for an AmeriCorps Promise Fellow position through the Kentucky Commission on Community Volunteerism and Service (KCCVS). The AmeriCorps Promise Fellow coordinates DJJ's effort as a Community of Promise.

The AmeriCorps Promise Fellow Program is a partnership between the Corporation for National and Community Service, America's Promise – The Alliance for Youth and KCCVS. The Promise Fellow serves with partners across the Commonwealth to expand and strengthen efforts to deliver the Five Promises of America's Promise.

This fiscal year, 12 counties and two DJJ facilities have joined the Department's effort by becoming Sites of Promise. These Sites of Promise build character and competence for Kentucky's youth, build community collaborations, gain resources and provide programs in order to fulfill the Five Promises.

Quality Assurance

The Quality Assurance (QA) Branch conducts program and monitoring audits, inspects residential facilities for compliance with the American Correctional Association (ACA) standards and determines if policies and procedures are followed. In addition, staff in the branch oversee data collection, assist in the development of new initiatives and conduct AWOL investigations. In the next fiscal year, the branch will track the process of the Department's strategic plan.

Monitoring Activities

The QA Branch utilizes five staff to monitor DJJ facilities, community offices, private child care facilities and detention centers. In addition, staff monitors DJJ facilities for compliance with ACA standards. In the next fiscal year, staff will monitor community offices and Juvenile Offender Referral Information (JORI) system entries using a tool developed by community office staff.

Data Collection

The QA Branch is the repository for all monitoring reports and/or related data generated by DJJ staff, including medical, mental health, education and any other monitoring conducted by DJJ facilities. Reports from JORI will be collected in the next fiscal year.

Policy Development

The QA Branch is responsible for the DJJ Policy Manual. In addition to reviewing policies annually, the branch also ensures that new and revised policies are disseminated to staff.

Education

Education plays a key role in the process of rehabilitating delinquent youth. DJJ's Education Branch is responsible for ensuring that youth in the care of the Department receive the same quality of education as other students throughout the Commonwealth.

In an effort to improve educational services provided to youth in Kentucky's juvenile justice system, DJJ developed the Work Adjustment Model of Education and Transitioning. This model integrates academic instruction, vocational exploration/training and individualized treatment programs to stimulate and reinforce a career focus for all youth. The Department's innovative model includes five components: school-based learning, work-based learning, project-based learning, treatment-based learning, and transitioning.

This fiscal year, the Education Branch expanded the Vocational Learning Continuum for youth development/treatment centers, as well as regional juvenile detention centers. The Work Adjustment Model of Education meets the employment and career development needs of youth in custody. The model facilitates respectful partnerships among the disciplines that jointly strive to meet common goals. The practice of integrating academic and vocational learning with appropriate treatment initiatives and transition services has proven to intensify the at-risk youth's desire to learn and work.

Research and Evaluation

This fiscal year, researchers at Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) conducted a complete analysis of DJJ's Juvenile Intensive Supervision Team (JIST) program. In addition, EKU researchers conducted a recidivism study on graduates from the Cadet Leadership and Education Program (CLEP). Complete reports on these studies will be available next fiscal year.

Research and evaluation projects for fiscal year 2003 will include the development of a community risk/needs assessment form and a study of training efforts in regards to the sex offender treatment program.

Prevention Councils

Kentucky's Delinquency Prevention and Community Partnership Initiative began in 1998 with the support of the General Assembly, which granted the Department of Juvenile Justice authorization to establish eight local juvenile delinquency prevention councils for the purpose of promoting delinquency prevention and collaboration of community efforts. These prevention councils cover the eleven counties whose juvenile arrest rates represented a majority of all juvenile arrests in Kentucky. The eight prevention councils are: Jefferson, Warren, McCracken, Daviess/Henderson, Fayette, Hardin, Hopkins and Northern Kentucky (Boone/Kenton/Campbell).

Delinquency prevention councils are most effective in addressing meaningful change at the community level. The councils, as advisory partners to the Department, provide input and participate in such things as the agency's planning process, the development of legislative proposals, community partnership and prevention grants.

This fiscal year, approximately \$2.2 million in prevention grant funding was allocated as follows:

- Daviess/Henderson — \$ 348,568 to Owensboro Middle School Youth Service Center, Henderson County Schools, Housing Authority of Henderson, Shawnee Trails Council — Boy Scouts of America, Girls, Inc. of Owensboro/Daviess County, Audubon Area Community Services
- Fayette — \$320,020 to YWCA, Northern Elementary School, Positive Link Center, Inc., Fayette County Public Schools, City Life Youth Foundation, Inc., Manchester Center, Inc.
- Hardin — \$140,880 to Challenger Learning Center of Hardin County, Mainz Athletic Training Center, R.O.P.E., Inc., New Creative Solutions Youth Foundation, Inc., Hardin County Board of Education, Vaughn Reno Starks Community Center, Big Brothers/Big Sisters Kentuckiana
- Hopkins — \$131,213 to Hopkins County Children/Youth Coalition, Hopkins County Board of Education, Dawson Springs Independent School District
- McCracken — \$151,950 to Farley Elementary School, FRIENDS Family Resource Center, Cooper-Whiteside Elementary School, Oscar Cross Boys & Girls Club of Paducah, Inc., KIDS Company Family Resource Center
- Warren — \$154,795 to Bowling Green/Warren County Community Education, Girls, Inc., Housing Authority of Bowling Green
- Northern Kentucky — \$285,207 to Walton/Verona Independent Schools, Covington Community Center, Children's Home of Northern Kentucky, Alexandria Elementary Family Resource Center, Brighton Center, Inc., Holly Hill Children's Services, Boone County Schools, Northern Kentucky Adult

Reading, Housing Authority of Covington

- Jefferson — \$745,496 to Ministries United of South Central Louisville, Salvation Army Boys & Girls Clubs of Louisville, Presbyterian Community Center, Fairdale Area Community Ministries, Bates Community Development Corporation, Broadway Temple A.M.E. Zion Church, South Louisville Neighborhood Association, Lighthouse Promise, Inc., Youth Activities Foundation, Inc., Louisville Central Community Centers, Inc., St. Boniface Neighborhood Outreach Program, Inc., Seven Counties Services, Inc., Youth Alive, Inc., Maryhurst, Inc., Kwanzaa Enterprises, Inc., YMCA Safe Place Services, Eastern Area Community Ministries

Health Services

DJJ seeks to ensure that all youth placed in its care receive appropriate medical screenings and services. All DJJ youth placed in out-of home care settings receive medical, visual, and dental examinations within two weeks of placement.

Each residential treatment program has a minimum of two nurses on staff — one registered nurse (RN) and one licensed practical nurse (LPN). Contracted physicians are on-site a minimum of one day per week and provide on-call medical coverage for facilities 24-hours per day, 7 days per week.

This fiscal year, the Health Services dental staff acquired a mobile laboratory. The Department's dentist is now able to travel to residential facilities to perform dental exams. In addition, digital cameras have been placed in each residential facility. Facility nurses are able to take photos of youths' teeth and forward those pictures to a contracted dentist.

In the area of Health Services operations, DJJ's residential facilities continue to receive accreditation by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC).

Administrative Services

The Division of Administrative Services consists of three branches: Personnel, Fiscal and Information Systems — as well as Capital Construction staff.

Personnel

The Personnel Branch processes all personnel actions, performs all payroll functions, oversees the employee grievance and disciplinary actions under the purview of the Kentucky Personnel Board, and assists with employee recruitment. This fiscal year, the branch began work on a DJJ employee database and the development of personnel/payroll manuals and training for support staff in the field.

Fiscal

The Fiscal Branch has responsibility for the accounting structure and budget process for the Department. This branch processes pay documents, administers contracts, maintains equipment inventories and performs all purchasing functions.

This fiscal year, the Department expended a total of \$113,713,600.





Information Systems

The Information Systems Branch is responsible for the Department's information technology, including computer installations, software development, network infrastructure and staff training. The branch also provides development and management of the Juvenile Offender Referral Information (JORI) system. Information Systems staff provides oversight of 33 general purpose servers, 17 proxy servers and 1,250 computer users.

This fiscal year, Information Systems staff developed a "new user training" class for new department staff. The class has improved and increased computer use, decreased user frustration and reduced calls to the Department's help desk.

Capital Construction

Capital construction staff initiates, establishes, contracts, inspects and finalizes all new construction and renovation projects in conjunction with the Department of Facilities Management in the Finance and Administration Cabinet. This fiscal year, Capital Construction staff provided oversight for eleven new construction and maintenance projects, purchased two new group homes and continued preliminary work on the Fayette Regional Juvenile Detention Center.

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